

The Official Bulletin of the

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

CHEMISTRY • PETROLEUM • ENGINEERING-AERONAUTICS • PUBLIC UTILITIES • PHARMACEUTICAL • METALS

VOLUME 5

DECEMBER 1951

No. 4

EDITORIAL THOUGHTS

REVERBERATIONS

Not only the Sci-Tech Division but all SLA has been stirred up by the **Machine Design** (June) article referred to in our last issue. Mr. Chaffee is fully, perhaps painfully, aware of technical librarians by now. And, from all we hear he has taken it gracefully and apologetically. In fact, perhaps we should be grateful to him for stirring us up, as many more people will become aware of technical librarians than noticed the slight in the original article.

First of all, **Machine Design** published in its September issue (p. 194) a very politely critical letter from Mary D. Quint, Librarian of American Optical Co. and an answer from Mr. Chaffee mentioning most of the duties of the trained technical librarian as we think of them. In fact he concludes with, "In my opinion, commercial engineering organizations have not learned to recognize the true value of the trained, technical librarian and the enormous help that this job can be to the engineering and design staff." The unfortunate circumstance of the organization on which Mr. Chaffee based his article not being typical of all is excused in an editor's note. Incidentally, **Machine Design** is not unaware of library methods, although librarians are not given credit for them. The September issue also has an article on "Organizing an Engineering Data File" (see **SELECTED ABSTRACTS**, p. 10) and one on punched card methods of constructing tables for mechanism design.

In further retribution, Mr. Chaffee is now writing an article on technical librarians for the same magazine and has asked for the cooperation of some of the librarians who wrote in protest to the June article. Miss Rose Vormelker wrote a particularly complete and scholarly answer to every one of Chaffee's points of evaluation and we understand she is developing this into an article for a personnel magazine. Steps have also been taken to have papers such as "Why Metal Companies Support Special Libraries" from the Detroit Metals Section meeting published in journals read by the bosses rather than **Special Libraries**. Thus there has been a general awakening to the fact that our Public Relations program is a continuing necessity. We can not take ourselves for granted if we want other professions to recognize our value to them.

Note: See also Letters-to-the-Editor, p. 12.

CHAPTER SCI-TECH CHAIRMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES

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- Colorado: Elizabeth Knowles
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The Hartford Electric Light Co., 266 Pearl St., Hartford 15, Conn.
- Greater St. Louis: Harriet K. Long
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- Illinois: Eugenia Tenney
International Minerals and Chemical Corp., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.
- Kansas City: Joseph C. Shipman
Linda Hall Library, 5109 Cherry St., Kansas City 4, Mo.
- Michigan: Leola Michaels
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- Washington, D. C.: Bernard Fry
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- Western New York: Samuel Sass
General Electric Company Laboratories, Pittsfield, Mass.

Note to missing Chapters: if you have a Sci-Tech Chairman or Representative please inform the Division Chairman; if not, ask your Chapter President to appoint one.

Bought Your TECHNICAL LIBRARIES Yet?

What was that we were saying at St. Paul about S-T sharing in the profits of SLA publications? Well, let's make some profits on **TECHNICAL LIBRARIES—THEIR ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT**. To November 15 there was still a deficit of \$1048 on 635 copies sold (in addition to those given to Institutional members). Letters still reflect the sentiment of the one on page 12, so get 'em while they last.

SCI-TECH NEWS

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CONVENTION AGAIN

May 26-29, 1952 you have a date with SLA in New York, Hotel Statler.

Section program chairmen are working diligently on the programs and would like your suggestions immediately if not sooner.

Please help them get the program completed before **February 15**, our next deadline date, so that it can be reported in our March issue when decisions are made to attend or not to attend conventions.

THE BIGGEST PIECE OF THE PIE

Mrs. Angelica Blomshield, Division Liaison Officer, and her committee are putting out a Division Bulletin this year — (1) to present articles on Divisions, their place in SLA, their purpose and their problems, and (2) to publish any material which may be of informational or news value to Division Chairmen.

The printed cover of the Bulletin features a "pie chart" of the Divisions according to their relative sizes. Of course Sci-Tech gets the biggest piece of the pie with its 34.3% of the SLA membership against 13.3% for the next largest Division. However, the first issue (October) carries a sobering article by Florence Bradley calling to our attention "the necessity for relation and coordination of our specialized knowledge so that separate interests (Divisions) do not go off on tangents so preoccupied with their own affairs that they destroy the whole."

PR CLIPPINGS WANTED

The Chairman of S-T Public Relations Committee is endeavoring to compile a scrap book on the public relations activities of all S-T members. She and her committee are on the lookout for articles and any other type of release but will be grateful for the assistance of all SCI-TECH NEWS readers. The chairman wants an actual copy of the material; failing that, please send her the full reference. Her address is

Genevieve Ford, Ln.
National Lead Company—Titanium Div.
P.O. Box 58, South Amboy, N. J.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OCTOBER COUNCIL MEETINGS

Your Division Chairman has reported to all Sci-Tech members in his letter of October 29 the complete minutes of the meeting of the Sci-Tech Advisory Committee, and the Association Newsletter reports the highlights of the Board and Council meetings. Therefore, let us just present a few reminders.

Highest highlight: Division allotments have been increased to 40 cents per active member and \$1.20 per Institutional member. Looks as if Sci-Tech will have more than enough left over for the coke the Chairman was planning on his 27c austerity budget presented last June.

What do you think of a monthly edition of **Engineering Index**? Would you subscribe? If so, tell our Secretary, Marion Bonniwell. How about a Chemical Statistical Directory? Board action is pending.

Did you send in Anne Nicholson's questionnaire on Microcards? If not, **please do**. She and her Ways and Means Committee are working hard to overcome obstacles to the Microcard project and they need your guidance.

Any last minute suggestions for Gretchen Little and her committee on the Bibliography of Awards Project? See questions in her progress report distributed with the minutes.

Last but not least, **DID YOU USE THE RENEWAL FORM FOR SCI-TECH NEWS**?

If not an invoice is enclosed with this issue. Please use it promptly.

UNIVERSAL MICRO-READER

The Preliminary Report on the Survey of User Needs in a Microfacsimile Reader Capable of Projecting Both Transparent and Opaque Materials issued by the Navy Research Section of the Library of Congress in September indicated the following:

- A. Ninety per cent of the respondents use microfacsimile materials in some form. (79% have microfilm readers, 30% opaque microcard readers.)
- B. Frequency of use of microfacsimile materials varies directly with the ready availability of reading devices.
- C. Three-fourths of the respondents prefer the image projected upon a screen built into the reading device. (0.3% wanted it on the ceiling!)
- D. A majority prefer the image about twelve inches from the eyes, but an appreciable minority (33%) have varying requirements.
- E. More than three-fourths wish the projected image to include an entire page, and most of these believe the dimensions of the image should be 10" x 12".
- F. Given a choice of separate readers for transparent and opaque materials, or a single reader that would accommodate both, 84% of the respondents chose the latter.
- G. Almost half would pay as much as \$200 for such a universal reader, whereas the modal price for separate readers is \$100.
- H. Three-fourths favored a portable reader.
 - I. The replies indicate that the **right** and **side** of the reader is the proper location for control knobs.
 - J. Three-fourths believe that control knobs should be turned **counter-clockwise** to move the image to the left, and **clockwise** to move the image upward.

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION SALARY SURVEY, APRIL, 1951

By Joseph E. Ryus, Head, Physics and Chemistry Libraries, University of California, Berkeley, and Betty Roth, Asst. Librarian, Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco.

These tables complete the "Preliminary Report" in SCI-TECH NEWS, September, 1951, p. 3. A recheck reveals two mistakes, both in the table, "Salaries of Administrative Heads by Size of Staff," Column 1. "High" for "Staff Size 2-5" should read "\$8000-9499," instead of "\$8000-8499". "High" for "No response" should read "\$8000-9499," instead of "Over \$9500." In the table "Median Salaries by Economic Regions," we wish to make it clear that while the U. S. was divided into economic regions according to the definition in the Bureau of Labor Statistics 1949 survey, the figures are from the present survey.

The following tables conclude our correlations of the items in the questionnaire. (Each questionnaire was punched onto an IBM card. Mr. Ryus is retaining the cards pending S-T decision on their disposal. The cards could be used for further correlations.) However, not all items could be usefully correlated: e.g., subject degree vs. salary. We regret that it could not be determined from the questionnaires whether an S-T member was actually working and receiving a salary in the subject field of his degree. It would be completely inaccurate to assume from the data in the questionnaire that the individual was employed in the field of his subject degree. For example, one S-T member, earning over \$9500, majored in history. Neither could a correlation be worked out for an M. A. in bacteriology when the member checked his job as being in an engineering library. We have, however,

correlated with salary level the level of members' degrees both by subject and by professional library degree.

To save space and to make the tables easier to read, each salary bracket is reported as the middle salary in the bracket: e.g., for \$4000-4499, a salary of 4,225 is reported. (Salaries were asked for in \$500 intervals. We recommend that in future anonymous surveys, exact annual salaries be requested. Compilation of data is much more difficult and the results are not nearly so accurate when salaries are given in ranges.)

The length of the working week has not been correlated. Of the 574 returns, the following were most frequently reported:

TABLE 8: HOURS IN WORK WEEK

Hours	Returns	No.
	%	
40	70	395
35	9	52
37½	6	32
38	4	25
Other (incl. No Response)	12	70

The length of the work week ran from a low of 30 to a high of 48 hours, with a few returns in each group.

TABLE 9: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF MEMBERS BY REGION AND BY TYPE OF LIBRARY

Note: Because of rounding off, percentages may not add to totals given.

REGION	TYPE OF LIBRARY													
	All Types		Industry		Government		University		Public		Other		No Response	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
ALL REGIONS.....	100	574	60	344	16	91	9	50	6	36	9	51	0	2
Middle Atlantic.....	33	187	23	134	2	13	2	12	1	7	4	20	0	1
Great Lakes.....	19	107	13	76	2	12	2	9	1	7	1	3	—	—
Border.....	11	62	3	17	6	34	0	2	0	2	1	7	—	—
Pacific.....	9	49	5	26	2	12	1	7	1	3	0	1	—	—
New England.....	6	36	3	16	1	3	1	6	1	8	1	3	—	—
Southwest.....	4	23	3	16	0	1	1	4	—	—	0	2	—	—
Middle West.....	2	14	1	8	—	—	0	2	0	2	0	2	—	—
Southeast.....	2	12	1	4	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	—	—
Canada.....	2	12	1	6	0	2	0	1	—	—	1	3	—	—
Mountain.....	2	9	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	2	—	—	—	—
Hawaii.....	1	3	0	2	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	—
U. S. Overseas.....	0	2	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
No Response.....	10	58	7	38	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	7	0	1

TABLE 10: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF MEMBERS WITH LIBRARY OR SUBJECT DEGREES, BY TYPE OF LIBRARY AND BY TYPE OF POSITION

Note: Because of rounding off, percentages may not add to totals given.

CATEGORY	All			LIBRARY DEGREE*						SUBJECT DEGREE†					
	%	No.		None/NR %	Bach. %	Master %	Doctor %	Other %		None/NR %	Bach. %	Master %	Doctor %	Other %	No.
ALL TYPES.....	100	574		44	255	8	48	2	12	45	257	43	249	8	47
Industry.....	60	344		30	198	3	17	1	8	25	144	29	166	4	22
Government.....	16	91		3	59	2	11	0	2	8	45	6	32	2	9
University.....	9	50		2	36	1	6	—	—	4	23	2	14	2	11
Public.....	6	36		1	6	1	6	0	2	3	19	3	16	1	5
Other.....	9	51		4	23	1	8	—	—	4	24	4	21	—	—
No Response.....	0	2		0	1	—	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	—
Type of Library															
Admin. Head.....	57	325		24	137	5	31	2	9	25	141	25	143	5	27
Ref. Libn.....	13	75		5	29	1	4	0	1	7	43	5	30	0	1
Asst. Head.....	10	57		5	26	1	5	—	—	5	26	5	26	1	4
Cataloger.....	5	28		1	5	0	1	—	—	3	18	1	7	1	3
Lit. Chemist.....	4	25		4	22	0	2	—	—	0	7	3	15	1	5
Clerical.....	2	9		1	8	—	—	0	1	1	7	0	2	—	—
Patent Searcher.....	0	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0	1	—	—
Other.....	7	41		3	20	1	4	—	—	3	16	3	18	1	5
No Response.....	2	12		2	8	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	7	0	1
Type of Position															
Admin. Head.....	57	325		24	137	5	31	2	9	25	141	25	143	5	27
Ref. Libn.....	13	75		5	29	1	4	0	1	7	43	5	30	0	1
Asst. Head.....	10	57		5	26	1	5	—	—	5	26	5	26	1	4
Cataloger.....	5	28		1	5	0	1	—	—	3	18	1	7	1	3
Lit. Chemist.....	4	25		4	22	0	2	—	—	0	7	3	15	1	5
Clerical.....	2	9		1	8	—	—	0	1	1	7	0	2	—	—
Patent Searcher.....	0	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0	1	—	—
Other.....	7	41		3	20	1	4	—	—	3	16	3	18	1	5
No Response.....	2	12		2	8	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	7	0	1

*None/NR=None or No Response. The Masters are presumably sixth year; many returns specified it as gotten "the hard way," i.e. not the new M.L.S. (fifth year) degree.

†None/NR=None or No Response. The Masters include one "Engineer" degree, which requires 16 to 20 more units than does "Master of Engineering."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Reprints of these Salary Survey pages together with the Preliminary Report in our September issue are available for 25 cents (total) in coin. Send orders to Mr. W. J. Vitali, Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill.

Appendix I to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin
October 29, 1951

TABLE OF PAY SCHEDULES

(Pay schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended
by the Pay Act of 1951, to be effective as of July 9, 1951.)

Top figures in each line are the rates currently in effect. Amounts
shown on bottom line are the new rates.

GENERAL SCHEDULE

Rates within Grade

Grade	Rate inc.								Longevity		
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	x	y	z
1	\$300	2200	2280	2360	2440	2520	2600	2680	2760	2840	2920
		2500	2580	2660	2740	2820	2900	2980	3060	3140	3220
2	300	2450	2530	2610	2690	2770	2850	2930	3010	3090	3170
		2750	2830	2910	2990	3070	3150	3230	3310	3390	3470
3	300	2650	2730	2810	2890	2970	3050	3130	3210	3290	3370
		2950	3030	3110	3190	3270	3350	3430	3510	3590	3670
4	300	2875	2955	3035	3115	3195	3275	3355	3435	3515	3595
		3175	3255	3335	3415	3495	3575	3655	3735	3815	3895
5	310	3100	3225	3350	3475	3600	3725	3850	3975	4100	4225
		3410	3535	3660	3785	3910	4035	4160	4285	4410	4535
6	345	3450	3575	3700	3825	3950	4075	4200	4325	4450	4575
		3795	3920	4045	4170	4295	4420	4545	4670	4795	4920
7	380	3825	3950	4075	4200	4325	4450	4575	4700	4825	4950
		4205	4330	4455	4580	4705	4830	4955	5080	5205	5330
8	420	4200	4325	4450	4575	4700	4825	4950	5075	5200	5325
		4620	4745	4870	4995	5120	5245	5370	5495	5620	5745
9	460	4600	4725	4850	4975	5100	5225	5350	5475	5600	5725
		5060	5185	5310	5435	5560	5685	5810	5935	6060	6185
10	500	5000	5125	5250	5375	5500	5625	5750	5875	6000	6125
		5500	5625	5750	5875	6000	6125	6250	6375	6500	6625
11	540	5400	5600	5800	6000	6200	6400				
		5940	6140	6340	6540	6740	6940				
12	640	6400	6600	6800	7000	7200	7400				
		7040	7240	7440	7640	7840	8040				
13	760	7600	7800	8000	8200	8400	8600				
		8360	8560	8760	8960	9160	9360				
14	800	8800	9000	9200	9400	9600	9800				
		9600	9800	10,000	10,200	10,400	10,600				
15	800	10,000	10,250	10,500	10,750	11,000					
		10,800	11,050	11,300	11,550	11,800					
16	800	11,200	11,400	11,600	11,800	12,000					
		12,000	12,200	12,400	12,600	12,800					
17	800	12,200	12,400	12,600	12,800	13,000					
		13,000	13,200	13,400	13,600	13,800					
18	800	14,000									
		14,800									

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Appendix II to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin
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CRAFTS, PROTECTIVE and CUSTODIAL SCHEDULE

Grade	Rate inc.	Rates within Grade							Longevity		
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	x	y	z
1	\$300	1510	1570	1630	1690	1750	1810	1870	1930	1990	2050
		1810	1870	1930	1990	2050	2110	2170	2230	2290	2350
2	300	2120	2190	2260	2330	2400	2470	2540	2610	2680	2750
		2420	2490	2560	2630	2700	2770	2840	2910	2980	3050
3	300	2252	2332	2412	2492	2572	2652	2732	2812	2892	2972
		2552	2632	2712	2792	2872	2952	3032	3112	3192	3272
4	300	2450	2530	2610	2690	2770	2850	2930	3010	3090	3170
		2750	2830	2910	2990	3070	3150	3230	3310	3390	3470
5	300	2674	2754	2834	2914	2994	3074	3154	3234	3314	3394
		2974	3054	3134	3214	3294	3374	3454	3534	3614	3694
6	300	2900	2980	3060	3140	3220	3300	3380	3460	3540	3620
		3200	3280	3360	3440	3520	3600	3680	3760	3840	3920
7	310	3125	3225	3325	3425	3525	3625	3725	3825	3925	4025
		3435	3535	3635	3735	3835	3935	4035	4135	4235	4335
8	340	3400	3525	3650	3775	3900	4025	4150	4275	4400	4525
		3740	3865	3990	4115	4240	4365	4490	4615	4740	4865
9	375	3775	3900	4025	4150	4275	4400	4525	4650	4775	4900
		4150	4275	4400	4525	4650	4775	4900	5025	5150	5275
10	415	4150	4275	4400	4525	4650	4775	4900	5025	5150	5275
		4565	4690	4815	4940	5065	5190	5315	5445	5565	5690

Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2700 per annum, and head charwomen working part time at the rate of \$2840 per annum.

TABLE 11: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF MEMBERS, AND THEIR SALARIES, BY
TYPE OF LIBRARY AND BY TYPE OF POSITION

Note: Because of rounding off, percentages may not add to totals given.
(Salaries in Dollars)

TYPE OF POSITION	TYPE OF LIBRARY									
	All Libraries		Industry		Government		University		Public	
% & No.										No Response
ALL POSITIONS	High	100% 574	60% 344	16% 91	9% 50	6% 36	9% 51	0% 2		
	Low	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	4,250
	Mdn	Under 2,000	Under 2,000	Under 2,000	Under 2,000	Under 2,000	Under 2,000	Under 2,000	Under 2,000	4,250
		4,250	4,250	4,750	3,500	3,750	4,250	4,250		
ADMIN. HEAD	High	57% 325	36% 204	9% 50	5% 26	3% 16	5% 29			
	Low	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	Over 9,500	— — —
	Mdn	2,250	2,750	2,750	2,250	2,250	2,750	2,750	2,750	
		4,750	4,750	4,750	4,000	3,750	4,750	4,750		
ASST. HEAD	High	10% 57	5% 31	2% 11	1% 8	1% 4	1% 3			
	Low	7,250	6,750	7,250	5,250	4,750	2,750	— — —	— — —	
	Mdn	2,250	2,750	2,750	2,250	3,250	3,250	— — —	— — —	
		3,750	3,750	4,750	3,500	4,000	3,750	— — —	— — —	
CATALOGER	High	5% 28	2% 11	2% 9	1% 5		0% 2	0% 1		
	Low	5,750	3,750	5,750	3,750	— — —	3,250	4,250	4,250	
	Mdn	2,750	2,750	3,750	2,750	— — —	3,250	4,250	4,250	
		3,750	4,750	4,750	3,250	— — —	3,250	4,250	4,250	
CLERICAL	High	2% 9	1% 8			0% 1				
	Low	3,750	3,750	— — —	— — —	3,250	— — —	— — —	— — —	
	Mdn	Under 2,000	Under 2,000	— — —	— — —	3,250	— — —	— — —	— — —	
		2,750	2,750	— — —	— — —	3,250	— — —	— — —	— — —	
LITERATURE CHEMIST	High	4% 25	4% 24	0% 1						
	Low	8,750	6,250	8,750	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
	Mdn	2,750	2,750	8,750	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
		4,750	4,500	8,750	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
PATENT SEARCHER	High	0% 2	0% 2							
	Low	5,250	5,250	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
	Mdn	3,250	3,250	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
		4,000	4,000	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
REF. LIBN.	High	13% 75	7% 40	2% 10	1% 4	2% 13	1% 8			
	Low	6,750	6,750	5,250	4,250	4,750	5,250	— — —	— — —	
	Mdn	2,250	2,250	3,750	3,250	2,250	2,250	— — —	— — —	
		3,750	3,250	4,500	3,500	3,250	3,500	— — —	— — —	
OTHER	High	7% 41	3% 15	2% 10	1% 6	0% 2	1% 8			
	Low	7,250	6,750	7,250	5,750	3,750	4,750	— — —	— — —	
	Mdn	Under 2,000	2,250	3,250	2,250	2,750	Under 2,000	— — —	— — —	
		3,750	3,750	5,250	3,250	3,250	2,750	— — —	— — —	
NO RESPONSE	High	2% 12	2% 9		0% 1		0% 1	0% 1		
	Low	7,750	5,250	— — —	2,250	— — —	7,750	— — —	— — —	
	Mdn	Under 2,000	Under 2,000	— — —	2,250	— — —	7,750	— — —	— — —	
		3,750	5,250	— — —	2,250	— — —	7,750	— — —	— — —	

TABLE 12: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF MEMBERS, AND THEIR SALARIES, BY LIBRARY DEGREE AND BY SUBJECT DEGREE

Note: Because of rounding off, percentages may not add to totals given.
(Salaries in dollars)

LIBRARY DEGREE		SUBJECT DEGREE											
		All		Bachelor		Master*		Doctor		Other†		None or No Response	
ALL	% & No.	100%	574	43%	249	8%	47	3%	17	1%	4	45%	257
	High	Over 9,500		Over 9,500		Over 9,500		Over 9,500		5,250		Over 9,500	
	Low	Under 2,000		Under 2,000		2,250		3,750		3,750		Under 2,000	
	Mdn	4,250		4,250		4,750		7,250		4,250		4,250	
BACHELOR	% & No.	45%	259	17%	97	4%	21	1%	7	0%	1	23%	133
	High	Over 9,500		Over 9,500		7,250		8,750		5,250		Over 9,500	
	Low	2,250		2,250		2,750		3,750		5,250		2,250	
	Mdn	4,750		4,250		4,250		5,750		5,250		4,250	
MASTER	% & No.	8%	48	5%	29	1%	6					2%	13
	High	Over 9,500		Over 9,500		8,250		— — —		— — —		Over 9,500	
	Low	2,750		2,750		3,750						2,750	
	Mdn	4,750		4,250		5,250						4,750	
DOCTOR	% & No.												
	High	— — —		— — —		— — —		— — —		— — —		— — —	
	Low												
	Mdn												
OTHER	% & No.	2%	12	1%	4					0%	1	1%	7
	High	5,750		5,750		— — —		— — —		4,750		5,750	
	Low	2,750		3,750						4,750		2,750	
	Mdn	4,250		4,750						4,750		3,750	
NONE OR NO RESPONSE	% & No.	44%	255	21%	119	3%	20	2%	10	0%	2	18%	104
	High	Over 9,500		7,750		Over 9,500		Over 9,500		3,750		7,250	
	Low	Under 2,000		Under 2,000		Under 2,000		4,750		3,750		Under 2,000	
	Mdn	4,250		4,250		4,750		8,750		3,750		3,750	

*Includes one "Engineer" degree, which requires 16 to 20 more units than "Master of Engineering."

†Includes credential or training in field, but excludes all degrees.

METALS SECTION SCORES AGAIN

Continuing to earn the reputation of best publicist for SLA, the Sci-Tech Metals Section put its name and story before over 40,000 metallurgists at the international meeting in Detroit October 15-19.

Mrs. Seidel and her associates in the Metals Section received warm congratulations from Eugene B. Jackson and the S-T Advisory Committee at its October 20 meeting, for the outstanding success of the SLA booth in the National Metal Exposition, and the sessions sponsored by the librarians of the Metals Section as one of the participating societies at the World Metallurgical Congress.

The booth, under the chairmanship of Miss Caroline Lutz of General Motors, aided by the splendid work of the Detroit Committee, was very popular with the visitors. Miss Lutz designed, furnished, and equipped the booth, making of it an ideal little library, the background colors being green and white, the furniture maple. To quote Mrs. Seidel, "It had all the good points and none of the disadvantages of an actual library, (no crowded shelves, no duplicates, no dust, no old equipment)." There were excellent displays of foreign periodicals, a collection of reference works and translations. Two librarians were constantly on duty to render and demonstrate library service. This was a hard assignment, carrying directly the professional repute of the SLA membership. Librarians from both coasts and many states responded to this call. In spite of

this the booth was undermanned, so great was the interest manifested by the visitors, and so numerous were the requests for information. Many eminent gentlemen waited in line to ask, "What is SLA?" "How can we get translations?" and for general reference work. They were obviously, and vocally very much pleased and greatly impressed by the demonstration.

The sessions, which were held in a beautiful room, provided by ASM, were equally successful. Mrs. Virginia B. Seidel, of International Nickel, Chairman of the Metals Section, had secured an impressive list of speakers, including two SLA members, Dr. Ivy Parker and Miss Alvina Wassenberg, and arranged a program so interesting that besides the forty librarians, there were nearly a hundred metallurgists from this country and abroad.

Frederica Weitlauf, asking to be excused from any office in the Metals Section this year, turned in and contributed her special genius for organization, hard work and sparkling leadership as usual, assembling the display material, presiding at a session, serving in the booth, and generally being the incarnate spirit of the Metals Section.

Miss Miriam Landuyt of Caterpillar Tractor Co. conducted a discussion group on the problems of the small metallurgical library. The discussion was lively and there were so many problems on the agenda that the session had to be carried over to an

afternoon meeting. Great interest in an international classification of metallurgical literature based on the ASM-SLA system was heightened by the presence of Professor Scortecchi, a visiting metallurgist from Milan. He proposed that SLA promote the extended use of the system in Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain. Questions about metallurgical literature were ably handled by Miss Jean Wesner of Bethlehem Steel Corporation and a panel of librarians especially invited to assist.

With such attractions, it was only necessary to let them be known to secure the attendance and the lively interest which were so gratifying. Public relations were handled by Mrs. Marjorie O. Baker of Baker & Co. Inc. assisted by Miss Charlotte Boardman of the Thomas A. Edison Co., under the lively heckling and prodding of Miss Genevieve Ford, (Titanium Division of National Lead), Chairman of Public Relations Committee. (This is said without malice, but in all love and respect, for it is a pleasure to be heckled and prodded by Miss Ford, in the best interests of the Sci-Tech Division. — M.O.B.) Miss Ford acted as liaison in a Section which suddenly had new officers, and bridged the gap between the East and the middle West.

In connection with public relations aspects of the enterprise, there is almost a Cinderella story. — The Tale of the Poor Little Bibliography. For publicity purposes, advance press releases had to be sent to foreign periodicals and some American monthlies before the program was entirely settled. For these it was necessary to make the most of rather random information. So it came to pass that

each item carried the promise that bibliographies would be given away. This seemed unfortunate because that was an early plan which had been abandoned and there were no bibliographies. When Mrs. Baker was informed of this, she felt that the promise should be made good. So after consultation with Miss Boardman, the latter undertook to compile a bibliography, which appeared as the excellent "Bibliography on the Superconductance of Metals at Low Temperatures." Mrs. Baker undertook to get some one to compile one on Metals at Elevated Temperatures. She called Miss F. Edith Manley of Babcock & Wilcox, who produced with the assistance of Mrs. G. Meixell Snyder, the scholarly compilation of 26 pages, which has proved to be a "best seller". All available copies are gone and requests keep coming in. Babcock & Wilcox has generously undertaken to have other copies made and to take care of all requests.

Mr. Clifford Wainwright, Liaison Officer, United Kingdom Scientific Mission, Washington, read Mr. Benjamin Fullman's paper "British Guides to Metallurgical Literature and Information." Mr. Fullman's paper was very thorough and gave some very useful information on the British research associations not generally known in this country. Dr. Parker discussed the "Literature on Corrosion" and the NACE system of punch cards, illustrating the latter with slides. Since the ASM-SLA Classification has been in use just over a year, Alvina Wassenberg's paper on "Experience with the ASM-SLA Punched Card Classification of Metallurgical Literature" was of particular interest to the people who have



Booth at National Metal Exposition, Detroit, October 1951. Poster panel: Demco white ceramic "Mitten" letters on green leatherette. Books were limited to those needed for reference, but 102 foreign and American technical periodicals were displayed. Translations exhibit included about 150 translations, a card index to several thousand more, and published indexes for most of the important collections on metallurgy, including the first copy of the long awaited Henry Brucher Author Index. Mr. Brucher has given the Section the collection of his translations (62), the Index, and a complete file of his "Subject Sections" for use in future exhibits.

adopted it. Not many librarians have, since a hand-sort system has growth limits, but from the discussion and from questions at the booth, it appears many young men whose companies do not have libraries are using it. Several boasted: "My library is on my desk." Others who have libraries are using it to keep special files on their particular subject.

The speakers at the Thursday afternoon program were eminent, even at a World Metallurgical Congress. Mr. W. M. Peirce was unable to attend and his assistant, Dr. E. A. Anderson, read his paper, "Why Metal Companies Support Special Libraries." The case for Special Libraries was stated so clearly and forcefully there was an immediate demand the paper be published where it would be read by management. The editor of **Special Libraries** has agreed and since Mr. Peirce was President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers last year it will carry a great deal of weight.

Dr. C. M. Zapffe, Consulting Metallurgist, in "Literature and Metallurgical Research" showed slides of some fascinating examples of his "literature research." He had followed the literature on several supposedly new subjects back to the Middle Ages with surprising results. The librarians shuddered at the thought of their people demanding such historical searches, then took comfort from the thought such books were available only in Rare Book Rooms and the libraries of collectors.

Dr. Karl L. Fetters, Assistant to Vice-President in Charge of Operations, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., gave the third paper, "Plant Metallurgical Uses of Literature." This was a new role for Dr. Fetters for some of those who know his work as a professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology. However, he made a good case for the value of literature to the production man now that a research development of this year is production practice next year.

There was much stimulating discussion between the large audience of metallurgists and librarians. No answer was found to the problem of duplication of published material, but they agreed on the desirability of a standard form for references, that librarians should weed and condense material, and that such meetings were the best means of improving mutual understanding and cooperation.

This whole undertaking, involving thoughtful planning and hard work has set a goal for what can be accomplished in public relations. It has materially advanced the prestige of SLA and it is hoped that this type of activity will continue.

HEARD IN THE "MINIATURE LIBRARY"

(Excerpts from the reports of attendants at the Metals Section Booth, National Metal Exposition.)

Most frequent question: What is SLA? Disposition: Official SLA booklets given until supply exhausted, then much vocal explanation.

Most gratifying question: How do we get a library started in our plant? Disposition: More SLA literature and illustration of the booth itself.

What they wanted: Periodicals—wanted to look over to see if they should subscribe to some. ASM-SLA classification. Information on translation services—one wanted to meet Henry Brucher. Information on purchase of some of display material—some even wanted to buy the samples. Punched

card use and application—Perry's new book (Reinhold) recommended.

Librarian representatives: some metallurgists had specific orders from their absent librarians to bring back "everything." One disposition reported by attendant: "Gave him the works!"

Specific requests: Hume-Rothery's book, *Structure of Metals*. AIME Basic Open Hearth Steelworking. Handbook American Institute Steel Construction. **Technical Libraries, Their Organization and Management**.

Lists and bibliographies wanted: powder metals and applications, aeronautical literature, high temperature alloys, books and articles on enameling, list of plastic handbooks, books on welding, books on melting and refining non-ferrous scrap, books on flat spring design.

Other interesting comments in attendants' report: "Man from _____ (well known Metals Section member's company — Ed.) whom we told he could find what he wanted in his own library. Hope he can!" One visitor came "just to sit, but found two books he didn't have in his own library!"

Topper: Wants SLA to get LC classification in sciences revised and brought up to date!

Justigraph

Via the **L C Information Bulletin** we learn of a new apparatus for duplication. Mr. Leroy F. Dyer of Wellesley Engravers, Wellesley, Mass., demonstrated a pilot model of his invention to members of the Library of Congress staff several months ago.

The "Justigraph" is designed to justify the right margin of lines typed on composing typewriters (as for example IBM) without retyping. This is accomplished by a photographic process. The typed copy needs two punched holes per line, the first one for pin-feed alignment in the photographic process, the second one to indicate the stretch needed to justify the lines.

The copy is fed into a photographic mechanism which, with the help of the second punched hole, centers each line and reduces the height of the letters by an automatic tilt (according to the needed amount of stretching). The paper negative is processed in the machine and fed into a second photographic device which, by tilting the negative in the opposite way, eliminates distortion and provides the justified copy either as paper positive or directly on film. The finished positive is ready for any type of reproduction. It is possible to adjust the size of type and the line spacing, the former between 4 and 12 points. The processing was done by hand in the model, but will be done automatically in the commercial models in a manner similar to that of Recordak machines.

The maximum speed of reproduction is 180 lines per minute. No control punch is made for faulty lines in the original copy with the result that such lines are skipped entirely in the Justigraph. The process can also be applied to reproduce line drawings and black and white pictures scattered throughout a text. By adding the necessary punch holes it even seems possible to justify already existing typewritten copy.

It is expected that the machine will be produced for sale in the near future. The Justigraph appears to be another step in simplifying the achievement of good typographical appearance in "near-print" material.

CHAPTER DOINGS

Attention all Sci-Tech chairmen and representatives: Your fellow members of Sci-Tech are interested in what your Chapters are doing. Please send your news items — abstracts of the talks given at your meetings, accounts of the projects you are planning, notices of any honors that have been received by your Chapter members, announcements of any changes of position, or anything else that has been happening in your Group. The SCI-TECH NEWS is your official bulletin and the means by which we can keep informed about one another.

Connecticut Valley

The Science-Technology Group of the Connecticut Valley Chapter, which was organized a year ago, is planning a visit to the United Aircraft Corporation Library for its first Chapter meeting this year. Chairman Marie E. Bozenhard reports that plans will be made at that time for another meeting to be held later in the year.

Boston

The big news sent by Chairman Dorothy E. Hart from the Boston Chapter is a projected union list of serials available in the Boston area. Ten science-technology libraries are cooperating in the project, which will be the major task of the Group for the year. The list will include only smaller libraries and will not cover such large institutions as M.I.T., Harvard, and Boston Public. The Chapter hopes to be able to make the list available by June, 1952.

The Science-Technology Group has had one meeting so far this fall. The meeting was planned as a "get-acquainted" meeting at which the members introduced themselves to the Group and gave brief descriptions of their own libraries. A list of possible meeting topics had been prepared, and copies of this list were distributed to those present. Meetings for the year will be built around the topics indicated to be most popular with the Group members.

Washington, D. C.

The first meeting of the year of the Science-Technology Group of the Washington, D. C. Chapter was a dinner meeting held on October 9 at the United Nations Club. The program consisted of "Plans and Program of the National Science Foundation," presented by Dr. C. E. Sunderlin, Deputy Director of the Foundation; "The Army Library," by W. Kenneth Lowry, Director of the Library; and "Clearing House on Bibliographic Reports," by Miss Gwendolyn Murphy of the Department of State.

On Tuesday, November 6, the group had a work shop meeting on new ideas in technical libraries, at 8:30 P.M., in the Whittall Pavilion, Library of Congress.

A recent communication from Chairman Bernard Fry indicates that plans are being made for some interesting projects. We hope to have further information about these soon from the Washington, D. C. Chapter.

New York

The Sci-Tech Group of the New York Chapter has planned a program for the coming year which has met with enthusiasm and interest from its members.

On October 29, Mr. Ernest F. Spitzer, Head of Technical Information Service, Chas. Pfizer and Co., gave an excellent talk before the Group on

"Publicity for Technical Libraries, Its Theory and Use." Mr. Spitzer emphasized that the attitude of the members of the library staff toward themselves and their work and their contacts with the members of the organization which the library serves are of primary importance in establishing the value of the library to the organization. Mr. Spitzer's paper will be published in the Public Relations issue of the **Wilson Library Bulletin** in March, 1952.

On November 27, Mr. Ralph Phelps, Director of Engineering Societies Library, spoke as a representative of the Sci-Tech Group to the students of the School of Library Service of Columbia University. Mr. Phelps discussed Special Libraries Association with a view toward creating greater interest among the students in the Association. An exhibit illustrating what Special Libraries Association means and does is also being prepared for the School of Library Service in conjunction with Mr. Phelps' talk.

Miss Estelle Brodman, Chief of the Reference Division, Army Medical Library, spoke to the Group on November 26 concerning "Army Medical Library's Contribution to the Bibliographic Control of Medical Literature."

Other planned activities of the Group are visits to Dun and Bradstreet and to H. W. Wilson Co. and a talk to be given by Dr. Dwight Gray, Chief of Naval Research, Office of Naval Research, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The officers of the Science-Technology Group, New York Chapter, for the year July 1951- June 1952 are: Chairman: John Kotrady; Vice-Chairman (Chairman Elect): Gertrude Schutze; Secretary-Treasurer: Gladys Garland; Membership-Hospitality Chairman: Mrs. Florence Turnbull; Publicity Chairman: Theresa McKee; Dinner Chairman: Hanni-Lore Levi; Nominating Chairman: Ralph H. Phelps.

Colorado

A letter from Elizabeth A. Knowles expresses the interest of the Colorado Chapter in the work of the Division and in the SCI-TECH NEWS. This newly organized Chapter expects to become quite active in the Division. Congratulations and welcome!

Philadelphia

Programs Scheduled for 1951-1952

September 25

"Punch Cards in Libraries," by Mrs. Claire K. Schultz, Librarian, Medical Research Division, Sharp and Dohme, Inc.

November 2

This meeting was sponsored for the Special Libraries Council. (Chapter)

"Reproduction Processes: Demonstration of the Xerographic Process by the Haloid Co.," by Mr. H. Ballou, Columbia University.

March 18

The details are to be announced

June 6

Tour of the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. Picnic supper. Annual business meeting.

Indiana

The second Special Libraries Association meeting of the year 1951-1952 was held concurrent with the Indiana Library Association Fall Conference at the Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis. This was a luncheon meeting, with Dr. Dwight Gray, Chief of Naval Research, Office of Naval Research, Library of Congress, as the guest speaker. "Steps Being Taken toward the Bibliographic Unification among Four Government Agencies" was the subject of Dr. Gray's interesting and instructive talk. ACE, CADO, NRS, and NACA documents and microcards were discussed.

Michigan

The Michigan Chapter started the season with a tour of the Plaskon Division of the Libby-Owens-Ford Company in Toledo in October. The second meeting, in November, was sponsored by the Science-Technology Group of the Chapter. It featured a talk on city planning and the use of a Visual-graph in making a city plan. Plans will be made at a separate Division meeting in the spring to complete the revision of the Union List of Serials of Metropolitan Detroit.

Pittsburgh

The first meeting of the 1951-1952 season of the Pittsburgh Science-Technology Group took place October 16, 1951, at the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The main theme of the meeting was "Atomic energy and the protection against the atomic bomb in wartime." Two films were shown, "Atomic Energy", and "Pattern for Survival." The first film described the mechanism of nuclear fission and the release of atomic energy (primarily nuclear energy). The second film was a civil defense film which portrayed in some detail the effects of an atomic explosion and a person's chances of surviving such an explosion. Mr. Harry R. Gehring, of the Maryland Casualty Company, pointed out the important details for protection against an atomic attack, and discussed the organization and present plans of the Office of Civil Defense in Pittsburgh.

The second meeting will be on January 8, 1952, 8:00 P.M., Mellon Institute. There will be a panel discussion dealing with SELECTED LIBRARY PROBLEMS — Policy and Practice.

Officers of this Group for the current year are: Chairman: Dorothy M. Hopkins; Vice-Chairman: Victor Polansky; Secretary-Treasurer: Robert Stanton.

CORRECTION FOR YOUR CHEMICAL ENGINEER'S HANDBOOK

On page 1684 of Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, third edition 1950, in the paragraph "Absorption Systems with other refrigerants" make a note of the following correction. The Taylor reference in Refrigeration Engineering should be Vol. 49, 188 (not 488) and the Hainsworth reference should be p. 97 (not 117). Our thanks to Charlotte K. Boardman who received this information directly from the author.

Medical Librarians Meet at Chicago in October

Medical, hospital and pharmaceutical librarians from Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, met at Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., on October 6 for the 1951 session of the Mid-West Division of the Medical Library Association.

Among the speakers scheduled were Marguerite Prime, American College of Surgeons; Herman Henkle, John Crerar Library; Wilma Troxel, University of Illinois Medical Library; Gertrude Minsk, University of Chicago Bio-Medical Library; Edith Dernehl, Marquette University School of Medicine; Thomas E. Keys, Mayo Clinic; Louise Lage, Lilly Research Laboratories; and Edith Joannes, Abbott Laboratories.

SELECTED ABSTRACTS

Organizing an engineering data file. MACHINE DESIGN 23(9):110-116(1951) A. F. Gagne.

How a reference file system for design engineers bringing together all material pertaining to a given problem is maintained is described. Catalogs, data sheets, articles, advertisements, patents, blueprints, company reports and letters are grouped by subject and filed in sturdy file pockets. The keystone of the subject-grouped file is a Reference Data Classification System which provided 7 major headings each divided into a number of subheadings. A punched card system suitable for indexing technical data according to the R.D.C.S. is described.

The art of searching the literature. J. CHEMICAL EDUCATION 28(9):487-91; (10):539-543- (1951) Lucy O. Lewton.

The first part of this article discusses the search for on-the-spot information and lists some general sources for answering queries about trade names, properties of chemicals, uses and applications of compounds and materials, manufacturers of products and machinery, prices, statistical information, terminology, identity of persons and field of activity, and toxicology of materials. Searching techniques required for the literature survey which may take the form of a review, title or author bibliography, or annotated bibliography of abstracts are discussed. Procedures followed in patent searching are also covered.

Here's a company library. MANAGEMENT RECORD 13(10):363-365(1951) G. Seybold.

The Detroit Edison Co. library is a central library servicing every department in the Company. 250 periodicals are received and circulated to 1,000 employees. Magazines are obtained on the basis of one copy for each 10 names. The order of circulation is by company location. The library staff undertakes literature and patent searches, abstracting, translations, newspaper clipping, and maintains a rental library. It requires 11 persons including the supervisor to provide these services — five professional persons (2 have engineering degrees) four of whom do reference, abstracting and indexing; five clerical persons including one secretary who handle circulation and clipping. 60% of library work is technical and 40,000 requests are handled per year.

Information service from first principles. ASLIB PROC. 3(3):151-154(1951) G. A. Shires.

Elementary paper describing the set up of an information department designed to serve about 100 persons including executives, research specialists and technicians.

Statistical sources in public documents. CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN 12:145-48, 174-76(1951) E. T. Coman.

The best sources of U. S. federal and state statistics are examined. International statistics are furnished in the publications of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, International Labor Office, Bank for International Settlements. The publications of some foreign governments are discussed.

The literature of olfaction. SOAP, PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS 24(8):782-83(1951) W. McCartney.

The account of the literature is not exhaustive but refers to most of the more important works on aspects of olfaction including those regarded as in-

dispensable. Periodicals in which papers on this subject are to be found are enumerated, and the various indexes and abstracting journals are listed.

The Bliss and Colon classifications. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD 53 (5):146-154(1951) J. Mills.

These two schemes are compared and their chief merits and shortcomings are appraised. The system of Bliss is very practical and the succession of rubriques is excellent. The Colon scheme is even more simple than Bliss, a purely logical system, but the notation is difficult. Both are a considerable advance on all previous schemes, and deserve the serious consideration of all librarians.

Documentation techniques in the U.S.A.: Selection, reproduction, dissemination. Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1951. 57 p. \$1.25.

Technical Assistance Mission No. 40 visited the Library of Congress and other American libraries and organizations in 1950. The Mission reports on observations made at the libraries and information services visited, documentary reproduction and punched cards. The Mission recommends importation into Europe of photographic equipment, releases to Europe of U.S. unpublished scientific and technical reports, and surveys of the utilization of technical and scientific information in industry.

New codes for Hollerith-type punched cards to sort infrared absorption and chemical structure data. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY 23 (10):1413-18 (1951) L. E. Kuentzel.

Codes determining the significance of the punches are described. Hollerith cards carry details of absorptions, chemical structure, physical properties, and a reference to original data or spectrogram for a given compound.

Filing lantern slides. SCIENCE 114:308(Sept. 21, 1951) R. Wolf et al.

At Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. slides are kept in numerical order. Each slide has a reference card (5x8 inches) filed under subject. The right hand side of card is reserved for a photograph of the slide; the left side contains the number, classification and interpretation of the slide. Pertinent information on each lecture (date of presentation group addressed, topic, annotated list of slides employed) is retained on an 8x11 inch sheet filed in a manila folder.

Magnetic indicator board for smaller libraries. AS-LIB PROC. 3(3):155-158(1951) J. E. L. Farradane.

A magnetic indicator board to be hung on a wall for direct observation can be constructed to record current details of periodicals: accession, position on shelves, overdue, loan, etc. The board is 3 ft. x 2 ft. (for recording 150 journals in 2 columns) with a metal plate mounted on each side of a typed list of journals. A chequerboard with 12 columns is drawn on the left plate and the right plate is divided into 32 columns. Movable 1/4 in. diameter circular magnets are used as recording units. The left-hand plate records the latest number of the journal received; the right-hand plate records the date when next issue is due. Colored magnets may be used for indicating different types of information.

Graduate theses accepted by library schools in the U. S., 1950-1951. LIBRARY QUARTERLY 21 (4):290-297(1951) Leon Carnovsky

A total of 229 entries are listed. At least 25 of

these are of sufficient interest to special librarians to warrant borrowing them for study.

Dissemination of technical information by A. E. C. PHYSICS TODAY 4(11):22-24(1951) D. E. Gray

The Atomic Energy Commission makes information available by encouraging scientists associated with it to publish unclassified results of research in established journals; promptly announcing technical reports in NUCLEAR SCIENCE ABSTRACTS; sponsoring the book-publishing venture, National Nuclear Energy Series published by McGraw-Hill; offering reports for sale; organizing a system of depository libraries to maintain complete collections of A.E.C. reports.

The work of the Netherland Committee on Russian Scientific and Technical literature. REVIEW OF DOCUMENTATION 18(2):119-122(1951). W. Scholten

The paper summarizes the activity in the Netherlands, America, England, France and India. Institutions and companies in these countries possessing translations from Russian scientific or technical periodicals are enumerated.

Crerar Library. Anon. MIDWEST ENGINEER 3 (9):14, 29 (1951)

Many technical men do not use the company library for the following reasons: 1) the library is "sissy" and "bookish," 2) the library is not a place for practical men since books contain only theory, 3) the boss frowns upon it, because he presumes the man knew his job before he was hired, 4) technical man does not feel at home in the library since he does not know its resources, 5) keeping up with information in his field is sufficient. The author reprimands those who ought to know that a thorough perusal of the library is the beginning of all research projects.

Chemical literature. IND. ENG. CHEM. 43(6):1288-91(1951) J. F. Smith.

The author traces the growth of the A.C.S. as a publisher of periodicals, books, indexes, and finally the formation of the Division of Chemical Literature whose object is the efficient utilization of this literature.

The reference librarian in university, municipal and specialized libraries. Ed. by J. D. Stewart. London. Grafton, 1951. 288 p. \$3.65.

The chapters of interest to us are IV-Municipal commercial and technical libraries, V-Scientific and technical research libraries, VI-Reference work in medical libraries. Each chapter discusses the library routine, special materials and their utilization.

Public library provision and documentation problems. Ed. by S. R. Ranganathan. London, G. Blunt and Sons; Delhi, Indian Library Assoc. 1951. 223 p. £1 4s.

The portions of this volume of special interest to S-T librarians are the sections on documentation. The three separable functions of a documentation center include bibliography building, reproduction of reading material and translation service. The techniques of classification, abstracting, cataloging, and alphabetization are discussed in separate articles. Three papers outline the documentation needs of India in respect to agriculture, medicine, and economics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

I can't resist the temptation to tell you how much this particular section of the S.L.A. world enjoyed your leading editorial thought "Low the Poor Charwoman." (Sept. 1951). Having, I think, emitted the first loud yells of rage upon reading the article in *Machine Design*, I take considerable satisfaction in the outcries which have ensued and which have reached the ears of the author and publisher of the article. I enjoyed your comments particularly because it was exactly the kind of comment I would have liked to have made to the author but I did restrain nobly and wrote a fairly constrained letter.

Apparently the author's article was based on a survey of a single industry in which the term librarian was a misnomer. Apparently, however, he chose to issue the paper as a more general evaluation. I certainly enjoyed all the ruckus that this article has originated and the call to arms of the S. L. A.

Mary D. Quint.

Dear Sir:

Lo The Poor Charwoman Indeed!

Here I go writing again but I'm forced into it. One of our Engineers read your editorial and the article and challenged me to do something about it. Having battled my way to professional recognition in the company I couldn't let this pass, and so cudgels in hand here goes.

To begin with the fault lies not with the editors of "Machine Design" or the author of the article but with ourselves. I was struck by an interesting thing as I read down the list of classifications. Almost every operation had a breakdown with descriptive terminology but regardless of the functions the single term of Librarian sufficed. I have noticed this in many such industrial outlines and I'm disturbed.

It is odd that people who are so concerned with words and technical terminology and classification should allow themselves to be lumped into a large and amorphous group. The person who hands out the music in a choral society is the Librarian; the person in charge of a rental collection in the neighborhood store is the Librarian; the dear sweet old lady in the public library who stamps a date card and saves the latest novel for her special readers is the Librarian; the little old man huddled in the treasure room of a large library is the Librarian; the helpful guide of our university days who was only too glad to assist in the research, but was there to show you how (not what) is the Librarian. Cheek by jowl with all these worthy people are the Special Librarians, the bustling "go-Finders" who operate at the beck and call of the nation's industry.

What we need is a new word to be peculiarly our own and to cut away forever from the associations of the past. This term should not be applied to every office clerk who may have some duties in the Library but should be reserved for the people who do the professional work. (I've noticed that the engineers are careful to call their assistants Laboratory Technicians and reserve the word Engineer for themselves. In fact they generally get even fancier in their titles and call themselves Metallurgical Engineers, Chemical Engineers, Electrical Engineers, etc. Far be it from them to be just one of the common herd!)

Once we have decided what we are we must then go to the engineering periodicals and deluge them not with complaints but with articles of our own. Let us stop this trying to teach the engineers how to do our work and instead teach them how to use us. We are in the library to find the answer not give directions.

Bibliothecaire: Fractured-French translation might be "Take Care of the Bibles or Books." Even our own Webster defines the English word Librarian as the one who takes care of the books or library. In my experience a Special Librarian* is not just one who takes care of books but rather one who USES them and longs for the day when there will be time to take care of them (alas for the dusting) but meanwhile must scurry to find the information that must be obtained on a profit basis.

"Men at some time are masters of their fate:

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,

But in ourselves, that we are underlings."**

New York Member

*New Term to be inserted here . . . open for suggestions.

**Shakespeare: Julius Caesar

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Dear Sir:

The SLA Translation Pool

The Pool is primarily a card record covering approximately 16,000 translations. I have seen no breakdown on the subjects covered now, but when Mrs. Miriam Landuyt of the Caterpillar Tractor Company (first Custodian) turned it over to Mr. Kalenich three years ago it covered 6,000-8,000 translations, the great majority on engineering and metallurgy.

Under the existing system you write the Custodian asking if a translation of a given paper is available, and enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. If it is, he notes from what sources, and returns your letter; if not, he is supposed to mark "Not listed" and return.

The arrangement is generally admitted to be limited and unsatisfactory with even the most conscientious Custodian, but the Custodian is an SLA member with a full time job and it is not possible for such a person to give more time to the project. Most people agree three things are needed:

(1) A record of what is in the Pool

(2) Some arrangement whereby one could obtain copies of translations more easily.

(3) Subject bibliographies on translations covered.

Translators have practically doubled their rates in the last six months and technical Russian translators are almost unobtainable because Government agencies and firms with Government contracts are hiring translators for their staffs. This makes the Pool much more valuable to many of us.

The best solution would seem to be to obtain funds to make information on the holdings available. I have discussed this with my boss and our Dr. Oscar J. Horger whose ASTM Committee E-9 (Fatigue) have requested cooperation from the Pool. The most useful first thing would appear to be a listing of the holdings by author. Timken will contribute \$100 toward a revolving fund for making the Pool more useful, the first project to be an author index. Dr. Horger and Miriam Landuyt (Custodian before Kalenich) agree with me that we should be able to obtain similar pledges from twenty or more companies we know. On the supposition an index could be put out in some form for around \$2000, we propose that copies of the index (and succeeding publications) be sold and the sums received put back in the fund to be used to issue periodic supplements to the index, publish bibliographies, etc.

There is also a possibility private translations would be contributed for reproduction so that actual copies could be sold with any "profits" going to the fund, less some handling fee to the Custodian. Making copies available would answer the second most frequent criticism of the Pool and might build up the fund to a point where we could take some of the burden from a volunteer Custodian by paying a service fee.

If SLA approves the general idea, a committee should be appointed promptly to make a survey of what is needed and what can be done. If funds are to come from industry, it would seem logical to have several industry members on such a committee.

I have no idea how SLA feels toward soliciting funds from industry, but see no other way to accomplish many useful projects. Since industry receives the major benefit from most of our projects, it seems a logical solution. As you may know, ASLIB is setting up an "Index of Translations" (also a card pool), but it will be handled by their headquarters staff and is being financed by a preliminary grant of five thousand pounds from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Frederica M. Weitlauf.

Editor's Note: The Sci-Tech Division recommended to the SLA Board in October that the POOL be returned to Division status. In such event, the new Custodian, Mary Frances Pinches (Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland) would be authorized to inaugurate a publication program such as outlined above. However, the Board deferred action on this matter until the March meeting.

One More of the Letters-to-the-Editor of TECHNICAL LIBRARIES

Dear Miss Jackson:

All my expectations of an ideal text seemed to be realized in your *Technical Libraries*. I can not think of another textbook, to which I might have recently been exposed, that contains such complete information on a subject in so organized manner.

I think the references, bibliographies, and appendix make the book invaluable to anyone entering the field of scientific libraries. I would not want to be without such a "bible." Students, I'm sure will want to have the book on school references shelves within easy reach at all times.

Irene B. Charnicki

